NEWS

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HIGHLIGHTS OF AUGUSTA-AIKEN, GA-SC NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY FEBRUARY 2002

Workers in the Augusta-Aiken metropolitan area averaged \$16.10 per hour during February 2002, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin reported that white-collar workers averaged \$19.53 per hour and accounted for 52 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$14.55 per hour and represented 28 percent of the workforce, while the remaining 20 percent worked in service occupations and earned \$8.96 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 140 firms representing 101,000 workers in the Augusta-Aiken metropolitan area, which includes Columbia, McDuffie, and Richmond Counties in Georgia, and Aiken and Edgefield Counties in South Carolina. Seventy-two percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Augusta-Aiken metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 35 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, elementary school teachers averaged \$24.84 per hour; registered nurses, \$21.52 per hour; and bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks, \$11.64. Blue-collar occupations included mixing and blending machine operators earning \$12.91 per hour, hand packers and packagers at \$9.51 and textile sewing machine operators at \$7.93. In the service occupations, nursing aides, orderlies and attendants averaged \$7.85 per hour; janitors and cleaners, \$7.53; and guards and police, except public service, \$6.98.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Augusta-Aiken area averaged \$16.83 per hour and part-timers earned \$8.91. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$15.65 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$14.35. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$9.92 per hour, while those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$20.34.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an

occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgement, supervision received, and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the <u>Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC National Compensation Survey February 2002</u> (Bulletin 3110-76). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Atlanta Information Office by calling 404-331-3415. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Atlanta by dialing 404-331-3403 and requesting document 9435.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Atlanta Information Office at 404-331-3415 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings, 1 all workers: 2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 2002

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent
All	\$16.10	4.1	\$15.80	4.6	\$16.93	8.8
All excluding sales	16.47	4.2	16.29	4.8	16.93	8.8
White collar	19.53	5.9	19.10	7.3	20.47	10.0
White collar excluding sales	20.77	6.1	20.93	7.8	20.47	10.0
Professional specialty and technical	24.42	6.4	24.74	7.9	24.01	10.5
Professional specialty	27.68	6.8	29.36	8.5	26.20	10.2
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	-	_	_	_	_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	_	_	_	_	_
Natural scientists	_	, , ,	_	-	-	
Health related	21.57	11.0	_	<u> </u>	19.91	27.2
Registered nurses	21.52	1.9	21.87	1.4	_	_
Teachers, college and university	35.15	8.6	_	_	_	
Teachers, except college and university	24.25	3.9	_	_	24.80	3.6
Elementary school teachers	24.84	4.1	_	_	25.64	3.4
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	_	_	_	_	_	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	46.07	10.0				
professionals, n.e.c	16.27 16.96	18.2 8.2	18.22	8.7	_ 12.91	4.4
Licensed practical nurses	13.10	3.1	13.91	2.2	12.91	4.4
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	13.10	13.9	13.91		_	_
ricaliti teorinologists and teorinolaris, n.e.e.	10.02	10.0				
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.02	7.6	28.81	7.3	23.12	28.6
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.20	12.9	28.98	14.8	-	
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	28.36	17.3	28.36	17.3	_	_
Management related	26.47	10.4	28.69	6.6	-	_
Sales	10.52	8.4	10.52	8.4	_	_
Supervisors, sales	12.93	10.3	12.93	10.3	_	_
Sales workers, other commodities	7.45	20.3	7.45	20.3	_	_
Cashiers	7.00	5.0	7.00	5.0	-	_
Administrative support, including clerical	12.08	4.7	12.36	6.4	11.41	5.9
Secretaries	11.88	6.6	11.66	9.2	12.46	5.4
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.64	4.3	10.80	4.7	_	_
General office clerks	14.01	9.4	14.64	9.2	10.90	7.2
Teachers' aides	9.41	1.3	_	_	9.44	1.3
Blue collar	14.55	5.4	14.76	5.6	12.15	10.2
Dranician wasdrestian croft and rangin	40.00	6.7	20.40	6.0		
Precision production, craft, and repair Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	19.83 22.63	6.7 10.6	20.10	6.8	_	_
Industrial machinery repairers	18.43	6.5	18.43	6.5	_	_
Machinery maintenance	13.76	7.8	10.43	0.5	_	_
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	17.31	11.3	17.35	11.9	_	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.84	6.5	13.84	6.5		
Winding and twisting machine operators	13.64	6.6	11.40	6.6	_	1 -
Textile sewing machine operators	7.93	5.9	7.93	5.9	_	_
Mixing and blending machine operators	12.91	2.5	12.91	2.5	_	_
Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine	40.04	00.0	40.04	00.0		
operators	12.84	30.0	12.84	30.0	_	_
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	17.29 11.55	8.3 7.7	17.29 11.55	8.3 7.7	_	_
•						
Transportation and material moving Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	11.61 12.58	5.5 7.9	11.90 12.58	7.2 7.9	_	
					_	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.68	4.4	9.37	3.6	-	-
Production helpers	11.56	9.5	11.56	9.5	_	-
Stock handlers and baggers	8.51	8.5	8.51	8.5	_	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	10.23	6.2	10.23	6.2	_	-
Hand packers and packagers	9.51	3.9	9.51	3.9	_	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,1 all workers:2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 2002 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent
Service	\$8.96	7.1	\$7.23	2.5	\$11.18	9.6
Protective service	10.70	10.4	7.39	5.4	14.19	5.4
Guards and police, except public service	6.98	2.6	6.98	2.6	_	-
Food service	7.29	3.7	6.95	3.6	_	-
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders					_	-
Other food service	7.34	3.9	7.00	3.9	_	-
Cooks	7.98	4.6		<u> </u>	_	_
Food counter, fountain, and related	6.47	4.1	6.47	4.1	_	_
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.63	5.7	_		_	-
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.79	6.9	6.35	4.9	_	-
Health service	7.89	2.7	7.66	3.9	_	_
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.85	2.8	7.64	4.1	_	-
Cleaning and building service	7.62	2.9	7.12	4.3	7.97	3.5
Maids and housemen	7.31	5.0	6.58	9.9	_	_
Janitors and cleaners	7.53	3.8	6.90	5.5	7.94	4.4
Personal service	13.51	21.8	_	-	_	-

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
2 All workers include full-time and part-time workers.
3 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings1 by occupational group,2 National Compensation Survey, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 2002

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government						
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵	
	Mean						
All occupations All excluding sales		\$8.91 9.34	\$15.52 15.47	\$16.14 16.53	\$16.13 16.48	\$13.91 -	
White collar		11.75 15.28	15.08 -	19.64 20.86	19.58 20.72	16.31 -	
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical	28.07 17.99	15.61 20.80 11.95	- - -	24.44 27.68 16.93	24.42 27.68 16.96	- - -	
Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales Administrative support, including clerical	11.88	7.15 7.75	- - -	28.02 10.02 12.02	27.82 10.30 12.08	12.43 -	
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving	19.85 13.89 11.78	6.93 - - - - 6.63	15.65 19.31 15.47 – 11.80	14.35 19.93 13.55 11.34 9.21	14.62 19.83 13.96 11.61 9.69	- - -	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Service		6.47	-	8.96	8.96	_	
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)						
All occupations		8.3 9.6	4.2 4.2	4.3 4.5	4.1 4.2	14.0 -	
White collar		10.3 9.8	10.2 -	6.1 6.2	6.0 6.1	13.1 -	
Professional specialty and technical	6.9 7.8 7.6 9.7	10.1 4.8 2.6 - 7.2 6.2	- - - - -	6.4 6.8 8.3 7.6 7.5 4.9	6.4 6.8 8.2 7.8 8.7 4.7	- - - - 25.3	
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.7 6.5 5.5	6.6 - - - 4.3	4.5 4.8 7.5 – 5.5	6.4 7.8 7.9 5.8 5.2	5.4 6.7 6.5 5.5 4.4	- - - -	
Service	7.6	3.4	_	7.1	7.1	_	

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

 $^{^3\,}$ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through

Onlon workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production

bonuses. 6 The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings 1 by occupational group, 2 private industry, National Compensation Survey, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 2002

	Full-time and part-time workers						
Occupational group	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more				
Occupational group			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more		
			Mean				
All occupations All excluding sales	\$15.80 16.29	\$9.92 10.11	\$16.93 17.37	\$12.67 13.02	\$20.34 20.33		
White collar	19.10	11.95	19.98	13.34	25.56		
White-collar excluding sales	20.93	14.73	21.40	14.41	25.59		
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical	24.74 29.36 18.22	20.05 20.98 –	24.89 29.69 18.23	15.68 20.65 13.39	27.94 31.10 21.55		
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.81 10.52	16.81 8.92	30.77 11.20	28.66 10.78	31.54		
Sales Administrative support, including clerical	12.36	10.63	12.52	10.78	14.83		
Blue collar	20.10 13.84	10.60 14.34 9.70 8.04 7.88	15.56 21.31 14.34 12.87 9.83	13.02 17.22 12.08 12.80 9.41	17.51 - 16.46 12.95 10.12		
Service	7.23	6.81	7.44	8.11	6.96		
		Relat	ive error ⁴ (p	ercent)			
All occupations	4.6	5.8	5.0	4.0	5.7		
All excluding sales	4.8	6.6	5.1	4.1	5.7		
White collar	7.3 7.8	12.3 13.0	7.9 8.2	7.1 9.5	6.4 6.5		
Professional specialty and technical	7.9 8.5 8.7 7.3	13.8 21.6 – 34.9	8.1 8.6 8.9 4.0	8.2 8.1 8.3 8.9	7.8 8.9 5.3 3.8		
Sales	8.4 6.4	18.1 4.3	9.9 7.1	9.3 3.2	- 6.6		
Precision production, craft, and repair	6.5 7.2	5.5 3.9 12.1 16.0	5.8 6.6 6.3 6.4	4.2 3.9 5.1 8.2	7.3 - 7.3 9.9		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.6	3.2	4.5	8.3	4.8		
Service	2.5	3.3	3.1	5.3	1.6		

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
2 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

 $^{^{3}}$ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

survey sampling and collection.

4 The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.